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ABSTRACT

This guide provides information on eye safety and aids educators, administrators, and supervisors in the development and implementation of eye safety programs. The American National Standards Institute (AMSI) requirements for both street and safety glasses; essential eyewear for safety in hazardous areas; the National Society to Prevent Blindness's official stance on the use of contact lenses in the work place; the hazards of using photogray or phototropic lenses indoors; the fitting and maintenance of eye protective devices; and the use of eye hazard warnings are presented. This document designates the proper eye protection devices for various operations such as foundry work, welding, construction, commercial art, and ceramics. It introduces an incentive program called the Wise Owl Club of America designed to reduce eye injury and loss of sight by encouraging the use of proper eye protection. (MCO)

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PROTECT THEIR EYES

AN EYE SAFETY GUIDE FOR THE CLASSROOM

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THE OHIO SOCIETY TO PREVENT BLINDNESS

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Perhaps the most valuable result of all education is the ability to make yourself do the things you have to do, when it ought to be done, whether you like it or not; it is the first lesson that ought to be learned; and however early a man's training begins, it is probably the last lesson that he learns thoroughly.

Thomas Henry Huxley
Technical Education, 1877

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JAMES A. RHODES
GOVERNOR

STATE OF OHIO
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
COLUMBUS 43215

Dear Educators:

Ohio has been recognized throughout the country as a leader in safety and health. Eye safety is no exception.

Recognizing the need for meaningful legislation, Ohio enacted a law in 1963 requiring all teachers and students in the state to wear industrial-quality eye protective devices when participating in or observing classes such as industrial arts and vocational education.

This made Ohio the first state in the nation to enact eye safety legislation. Since then, 35 other states have adopted similar legislation, using Ohio's law as a model.

The Industrial Commission of Ohio's Division of Safety and Hygiene, the Ohio Department of Education and the Ohio Society to Prevent Blindness have joined forces to produce this manual for you.

I encourage you to read this material carefully and refer to it often, because in the classroom, eye safety cannot be overemphasized. Schools are the perfect place to teach tomorrow's workers proper safety habits and attitudes.

I strongly urge each and every one of you to constantly stress the importance of eye protection. The results will be respect for eye safety and observance of eye safety rules once the students enter the work force.

JAMES A. RHODES
Governor

Safety is one of the first lessons that should be taught in schools, shops, labs and classrooms. And because of its importance, eye safety cannot be overlooked.

This manual contains information to assist educators, administrators and supervisors in the development and implementation of sound and effective eye-safety programs.

The preparation of this material involved a joint effort among educators, safety experts and others concerned with eye safety in Ohio schools. It is intended to serve as a valuable tool to educate the workers of tomorrow.

Because thousands of Ohio students work with materials, tools and machines that add an element of danger not found in their academic classes, eye safety must be stressed.

About 1,000 eye injuries occur each day in schools and industries in the United States. Most of these injuries could have been prevented by using proper eye protection.

As educators, you have a legal and moral responsibility of teaching respect for the eye by emphasizing the ways of protecting it. By enforcing sound safety procedures, you will help your students develop the safety habits they will need for your classes and in their jobs following graduation.

Since today's students will be tomorrow's workers, it is especially important that these young people develop a proper attitude toward safety. It is hoped that through a good eye-safety program in the schools, safety will become a habit for students, rather than a rule.

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General Information

All students, teachers and visitors are required to wear eye protection when in vocational education, industrial arts and science classes. If any other operation is potentially hazardous to the eye, it is the responsibility of the teacher to ensure that all students wear the proper eye protection.

All eye protection equipment must meet the current requirements established by the "American National Standards, Practice for Occupational and Educational Eye and Face Protection," Z87.1-1979, and later revisions. This standard was developed under the sponsorship of American National Standards Institute Inc. (ANSI)

In bid specifications and prior to delivery, teachers and administrators should require suppliers to certify in writing that their devices meet or exceed all requirements of ANSI Z87.1-1979. (ANSI Z87.1 quality lenses may be placed only in industrial-quality safety frames.)

Safety Spectacles

Safety lenses are thicker than standard lenses in order to help resist breaking, and are manufactured and treated to provide greater strength.

To prevent the lens from being pushed into the eyes in the event of impact, safety lenses are fitted into the front of the frame. The frames of safety spectacles are made of materials that provide greater strength and flame resistance. Safety spectacles that are equipped with side shields supply additional protection.

Personal Eyewear

Streetwear eyeglasses must have impact-resistant lenses to comply with federal Food and Drug Administration standards required for the general public. However, these streetwear glasses do not meet ANSI Z87.1 requirements and may not be worn in place of industrial-quality safety glasses; yet they are still being utilized as safety glasses by misinformed workers, students and teachers.

Streetwear lenses do not meet ANSI Z87.1 thickness requirements, can resist only the impact of a ⅛-inch diameter steel ball dropped 50 inches (as opposed to the Z87.1 test of a one-inch ball dropped the same distance), and can be mounted in any kind of frame, without regard for the design and strength requirement stipulated for safety frames in the Z87.1 standard.

Therefore, this type of eyewear must only be used in conjunction with an approved cover goggle.

Individuals desiring to wear industrial-quality prescription safety eyeglasses may do so, providing both the frame and lenses individually and in combination meet or exceed all ANSI Z87.1 requirements.

An indication that the personal eyewear complies with the necessary requirements is the permanent affixing of the manufacturer's trademark and the "Z87" logo on spectacle fronts and temples. The lenses will bear the prescription fabricator's monogram.

Contact Lenses

On Dec. 4, 1980, the National Society to Prevent Blindness adopted the following statement on the use of contact lenses in work areas with eye hazards:

"Contact lenses may be worn in many occupations. Contact lenses provide an adequate means of visual rehabilitation for employees who have had a cataract removed from one or both eyes; who are highly nearsighted; or who have irregular astigmatism from corneal scars or keratoconus. However, when the work environment entails exposure to chemical fumes, vapor, or splashes, intense heat, molten metals, or highly particulate atmosphere, contact lens use should be restricted. Certain federal or state regulations may also limit their use.*

"Contact lenses of themselves do not provide eye protection in the industrial sense. For occupational use, contact lenses should be worn only in conjunction with appropriate industrial eye protection.**

"The employer should ensure the identification of the contact lens wearer for appropriate emergency care and for protection in work areas hazardous to the eyes."

School administrators, and shop and laboratory instructors in particular, are advised to consider this advice carefully.

Although this information is directed to the industrial setting, the precautions apply equally to students and staff in school shops and laboratories.

*Wearing of contact lenses in contaminated environments with a respirator shall not be allowed. Federal Register, Volume 36, Number 105, Part II #1910, 134 (e) (5) (ii).

**To be of industrial quality, safety eyewear devices must meet or exceed all the requirements of the "American National Standard, Practice for Occupational and Educational Eye and Face Protection," Z87.1, 1979, or later revisions thereof, as published by the American National Standards Institute Inc.

Photogray or Phototropic Lenses

Phototropic (photochromic) lenses change depth of tint when exposed to varying degrees of ultraviolet light, such as daytime light conditions. These lenses do not fully comply with current ANSI Z87.1 requirements.

Phototropic lenses must not be used indoors as a substitute for approved, industrial-quality eye protection because:

- They do not meet indoor light transmission requirements for clear lenses.
- They do not provide protection from hazardous ultraviolet or infrared radiation produced in certain shops and laboratory operations, such as welding or foundry work.

If an individual must wear tinted lenses, as prescribed by an ophthalmic specialist, industrial-quality eye and face protective devices appropriate for the hazard involved shall also be worn.

Fitting and Maintenance of Eye Protective Devices

Safety eyewear must be fitted properly. It should be the responsibility of the person in charge of dispensing safety glasses or goggles to see that properly fitted and adjusted eyewear is provided for each individual.

Visitors must wear the protective devices that are required in the area. A supply of safety glasses or goggles must be readily available at all times to lend to visitors.

All eye protective equipment, whether issued to students, staff or visitors, must be sterilized before each use to remove any harmful or toxic substance.

Eye protective devices that are shared shall be disinfected between uses.

Eye Hazard Warnings

A sign indicating eye safety requirements for students, staff and visitors should be posted at entrances to all shops, laboratories or other areas that require industrial-quality eye protection. In addition, warning signs should be placed near machines, equipment or process areas that require operators to wear specific eye protection.

Eye Protection for Hazardous

Different types of eye protection are suited to protect against the hazards of various operations. The following information is a general guide to proper eyewear.

Chemicals

To guard against eye injuries caused by chemical splashes or spills, students must wear cup or chemical goggles. Face shields should also be used in addition to goggles in particularly hazardous situations.

Foundry Work

Dust goggles or safety spectacles equipped with attached side shields and face shields should be worn to protect against flying chips, sand and parting compound involved in chipping and grinding castings and core-making in foundries.

When heating and pouring metal, shop goggles or safety spectacles equipped with attached side shields should be worn to protect against splashing and sputtering molten metal.

Welding

When working with welding or electric arcs, it is necessary to wear a welding helmet. When the helmet is removed, safety goggles or safety spectacles equipped with attached side shields should be worn. Face shields provide additional protection for extensive chipping or grinding. This equipment guards against welding flash, flying sparks and flux, sputtering welds and air explosions.

Flying sparks and metal are eye hazards associated with gas welding, cutting, burning and metalizing operations. Cover goggles worn over safety spectacles equipped with attached side shields provide the proper protection.

When working in chipping welds operations where flying chips and slag present eye hazards, it is necessary to wear safety goggles.

General Metals

Among the common hazards of metal work, including plumbing and pipe fitting, are flying chips, chunks, projectiles, lubricants, lint and sparks. For protection, those working with metal are required to wear shop goggles or safety spectacles equipped with attached side shields. For severe exposure, a face shield should be worn with goggles.

When pickling metals, it is necessary to wear a face shield with cup goggles or chemical goggles to protect against splashing acids or caustic and cleaning fluids.

Areas

Construction

Construction work, such as carpentry, woodworking and masonry, involves hazards from flying chips, nails, glue chips, dusts and splashes. For protection, shop goggles or safety spectacles equipped with attached side shields should be worn. A face shield should be used when severe eye hazards exist.

Commercial Art

In commercial art classes where spray painting is required, chemical goggles should be worn.

Graphic Arts

Graphic artists, especially those working on projects involving melting wax and lead or cutting and stitching, should wear chemical goggles to protect against chemical and metal splatter, flying dust and flying objects.

Ceramics

Shop goggles or safety spectacles equipped with attached side shields should be worn to guard against eye hazards such as flying clay, dust, fluids and air bubble explosions, which are associated with kiln firing, enamel mixing and glass fritting. Where severe eye hazards exist, a face shield should also be worn.

Jewelry Work

Silver soldering, chasing and smelting require the use of chemical or shop goggles to protect the eyes against hazards such as sputtering metal, flux and flying chips.

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Leather Carving/Mosaic Tile Work

Shop goggles or safety spectacles equipped with attached side shields should be worn to protect against flying chips and dust found in leather-carving operations and mosaic tile work.

Plastics Area

When buffing, carving or shaping plastics, shop or chemical goggles should be worn to protect against chips or dust.

In addition, face shields should be worn over the goggles to protect against splashing and spilling when heating, pouring and forming plastics.

Electricity/Electronics

Among the common hazards of electronic work are flying metal and chips, glass, wire and spattering. For protection, shop goggles must be worn.

Auto-Power Mechanics

A welding helmet provides protection against welding flash and flying sparks in welding and electronic-arc operations.

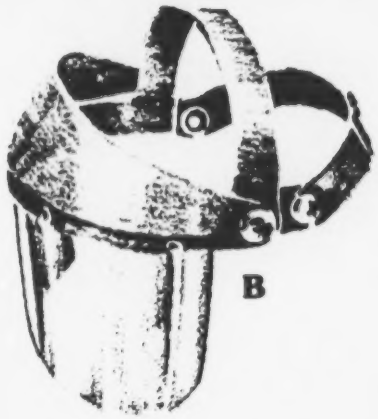
When working in gas welding, cutting and burning operations, auto-power mechanics should wear cover goggles over safety spectacles equipped with attached side shields to protect their eyes against flying chips and sparks.

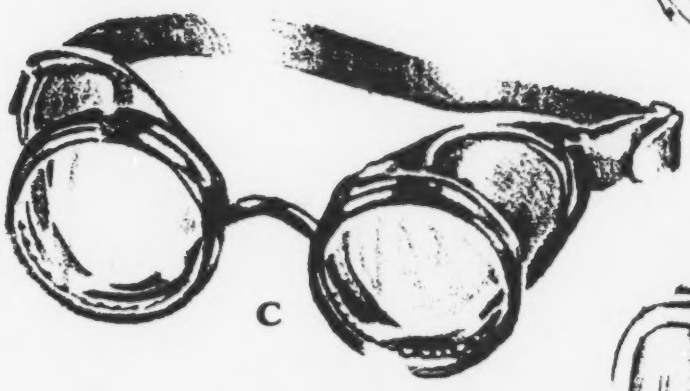
Auto-power mechanics involved in greasing, spray painting, steam and solvent cleaning operations should wear face shields over goggles or safety spectacles to protect their eyes from grease, hot steam, mists and splashing materials.

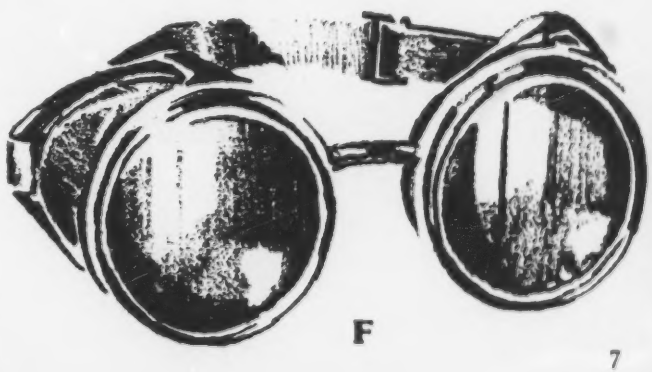
Machine Shop

When scraping or sawing, shop goggles or safety spectacles equipped with attached side shields must be worn to prevent flying objects, sparks or splashes from injuring the eyes. For grinding operations, wear shop goggles and a face shield.

Eye Protection Equipment







A Cup Goggle — for operations where there is danger of foreign particles of any type striking the eyes from the sides, top or bottom.

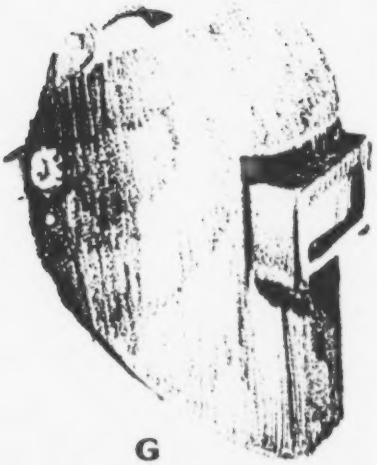
B Plastic Face Shield — (.040 thickness) not for primary protection; must be used in conjunction with safety goggles or safety spectacles.

C Dust Goggle — for operations where fine dust particles and powder create severe eye hazards. Also protects against the impact of flying particles from any direction.

D Safety spectacles with full side shields.

E Chemical Goggles (with hooded vents) — for chemical splash protection and impact of flying particles.

F Acetylene Welding Goggles — for acetylene welding operations. This special type of goggle provides protection against injurious light rays, glare, flying sparks and scale.



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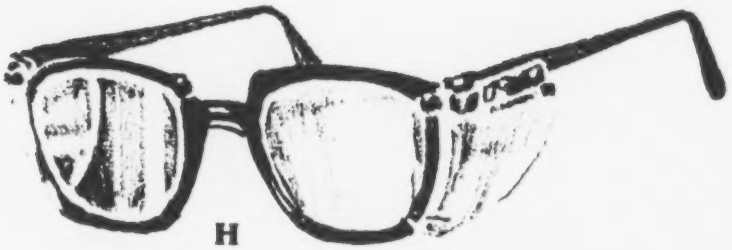

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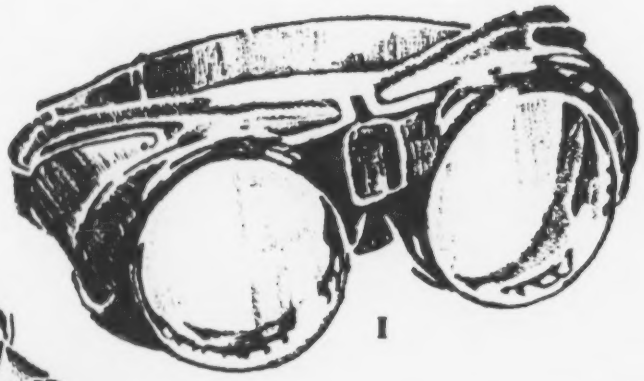

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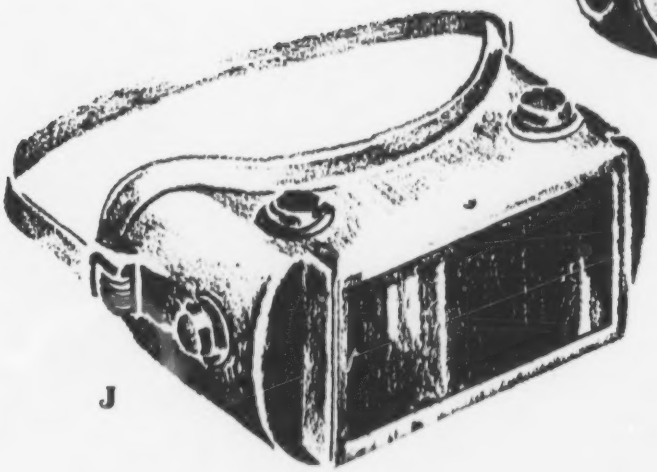

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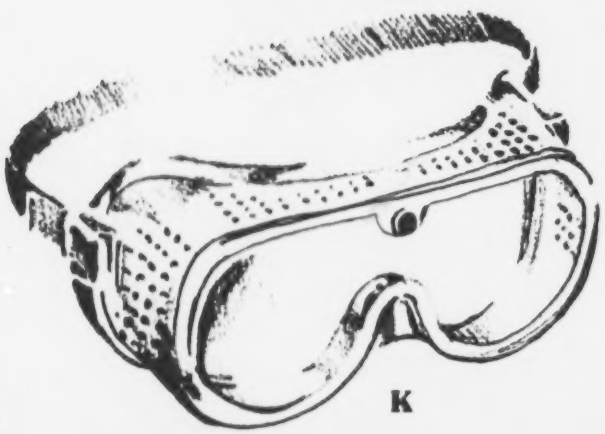

K

G Welding Helmet — for arc welding. This device offers protection for weld spatter, sparks, harmful infrared and ultraviolet radiation.

H Visitor's Eye Protection Device — for visitors' use only.

I Welding Goggles — for excessive glare, welding spatter, burning or cutting operations. Special plates or lenses protect against the dangerous infrared and ultraviolet rays.

J Cover Goggle — for use over safety glasses; provides maximum protection against all types of foreign particles coming from any direction when chipping, grinding, babbitting, riveting, performing hand tool and machine operations, rail cutting, spike driving and rivet cutting.

K Shop Goggle — for protection against flying particles. This goggle is designed with perforated frames.

The eye, one of the most vulnerable parts of the body, is supplied naturally with various defenses. But these defenses alone cannot combat many of the hazards found in modern industrial environments.

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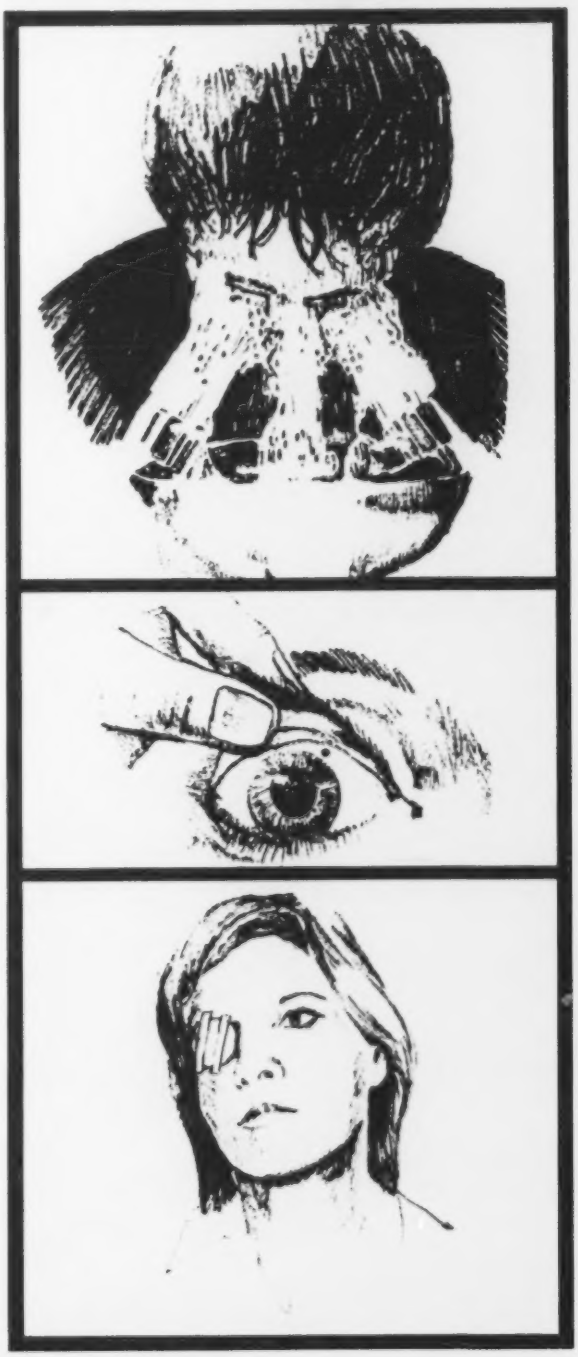
First Aid for Eye Emergencies



It would take a volume much larger than this booklet to describe all possible eye injuries. A good general rule in treating eye injuries is get professional care fast. However, first-aid treatment is also important. The Ohio Society to Prevent Blindness recommends that the following first-aid instructions be kept easily accessible.

FIRST AID FOR EYE EMERGENCIES

Chemical Burns

Eye damage from chemical burns may be extremely serious, as from alkalis or caustic acids; or less severe, as from chemical "irritants."

In all cases of eye contact with chemicals:

DO flood the eye with water immediately, continuously and gently, for at least 15 minutes. Hold head under faucet or pour water into the eye using any clean container. Keep eye open as widely as possible during flooding.

DO NOT use an eye cup.

DO NOT bandage the eye.

Specks in the Eye

DO lift upper eyelid outward and down over the lower lid.

DO let tears wash out speck or particle.

DO — if it doesn't wash out — keep eye closed, bandage lightly and see a doctor.

DO NOT rub the eye.

Blows to the Eye

DO apply cold compresses immediately, for 15 minutes; again each hour as needed to reduce pain and swelling.

DO — in case of discoloration or "black eye," which could mean internal damage to the eye — see a doctor.

Cuts and Punctures of Eye or Eyelid

DO bandage lightly and see a doctor at once.

DO NOT wash out eye with water.

DO NOT try to remove an object stuck in the eye.

Wise Owl Club of America

The Wise Owl Club of America is an incentive program designed to reduce costly eye injuries and loss of sight by encouraging the widespread use of proper eye protection. Sponsored by the National Society to Prevent Blindness and its state affiliates (including the Ohio Society to Prevent Blindness), the Wise Owl Club awards membership to those who have saved their sight by wearing proper eye protection during an accident.

The club was founded in 1947, when a worker in the St. Louis foundry of ACF Industries Inc. dropped an idea into a suggestion box, little knowing what an impact it would have on industrial and school eye safety.

A chapter of the Wise Owl Club may be established by simply completing and mailing the application form. The company or school must agree to keep accurate and duly authenticated case records relating to employees or students who, in accident situations, prevented eye injuries or loss of vision by wearing eye safety equipment. An accident does not have to occur in order to establish a Wise Owl Chapter. The school must also agree to forward a report of each case to the national headquarters in New York.

A search of past accident records may reveal some employees or students who qualified even before the local chapter was established.

Membership eligibility is determined by a committee of three Wise Owl Club members (if available) or a plant or school official, who must verify accident histories and forward membership applications to Wise Owl Club headquarters for final approval. Protective eyewear need not be damaged by the accident; what is important is that eye damage or loss of sight was prevented.

There is also a "special citation" membership for students and employees who save their sight on two or more occasions. An "honorary" membership is offered to a Wise Owl Club chapter plant employee or student whose eyesight was saved through the use of protective eyewear in connection with an accident away from work or school.

Appendix

The Ohio Law on Eye Protection

The Ohio Law Concerning Use of Eye Protective Devices

The State of Ohio is responsible for providing safety rules to schools, but it's the teachers' responsibility to teach and enforce these rules to ensure their students' safety in the classroom.

It's up to the instructor to see that all students are wearing the proper eye protection when they are participating in or observing an operation that presents potential eye hazards. The instructor should set a good example by wearing the proper protection.

In addition, the school must make proper eyewear available to students, either for loan or purchase. Eye protective devices must also be provided for visitors.

The following rules are from the Ohio Revised Code:

3313.643 Eye protective devices

Every student and teacher of a school, college, or other educational institution shall wear industrial quality eye protective devices at all times while participating in or observing any of the following courses:

(A) Vocational, technical, industrial arts, fine arts, chemical, physical, or combined chemical-physical educational activities, involving exposure to:

(1) Hot molten metals or other molten materials;

(2) Milling, sawing, drilling, turning, shaping, cutting, grinding, buffing, or stamping of any solid materials;

(3) Heat treatment, tempering, or kiln firing of any metal or other materials;

(4) Gas or electric arc welding or other forms of welding processes;

(5) Repair or servicing of any vehicle;

(6) Caustic or explosive materials;

(B) Chemical, physical, or combined chemical-physical laboratories involving caustic or explosive materials, hot liquids or solids, injurious radiations, or other hazards.

Such devices may be furnished for all students and teachers, purchased and sold at cost to students and teachers, or made available for a moderate rental fee, and shall be furnished for all visitors to such shops and laboratories.

The superintendent of public instruction, or any other appropriate educational authority designated by the superintendent, shall prepare and circulate to each public and private educational institution in this state instructions and recommendations for implementing the eye safety provisions of this section. The industrial commission shall insure compliance with this section.

"Industrial quality eye protective devices" as used in this section, means devices meeting the standards of the American national standard practice for occupational and educational eye and face protection, Z87.1-1968, approved by the American national standards institute, inc., and subsequent revisions thereof, provided such revisions are approved and adopted by the industrial commission.

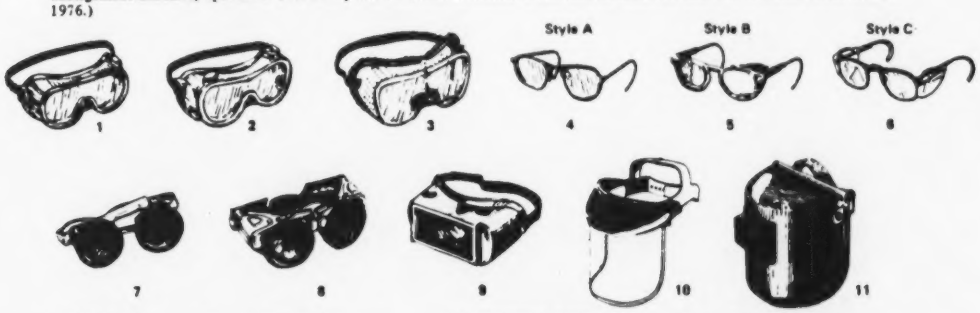
(ANSI) American National Standards Institute

The American National Standards Institute Inc. (ANSI) is a nonprofit organization that coordinates the voluntary development and maintenance of several thousand national consensus standards utilized by business and industry, governmental agencies, educational institutions and others.

ANSI standards may be purchased by contacting the American National Standards Institute Inc., 1430 Broadway, New York, NY 10018.

Selection Chart for Eye and Face Protectors for Use in Industry, Schools, and Colleges

This Selection Chart offers general recommendations only. Final selection of eye and face protective devices is the responsibility of management and safety specialists. (For laser protection, refer to American National Standard for Safe Use of Lasers, ANSI Z136.1-1976.)



1. GOGGLES, Flexible Fitting, Regular Ventilation
2. GOGGLES, Flexible Fitting, Hooded Ventilation
3. GOGGLES, Cushioned Fitting, Rigid Body
*4. SPECTACLES, without Sideshields (not recommended)
5. SPECTACLES, Eyecup Type Sideshields
6. SPECTACLES, Semi-/Flat-Fold Sideshields
**7. WELDING GOGGLES, Eyecup Type, Tinted Lenses (Illustrated)
7A. CHIPPING GOGGLES, Eyecup Type, Clear Safety Lenses (Not Illustrated)
**8. WELDING GOGGLES, Coverspec Type, Tinted Lenses (Illustrated)
8A. CHIPPING GOGGLES, Coverspec Type, Clear Safety Lenses (Not Illustrated)
**9. WELDING GOGGLES, Coverspec Type, Tinted Plate Lens
10. FACE SHIELD, Plastic or Mesh Window (see caution note)
* 11. WELDING HELMET

*Non-sideshield spectacles are available for limited hazard use requiring only frontal protection.

**See Table A1, "Selection of Shade Numbers for Welding Filters," in Section A2 of the Appendix to ANSI Z87.1

APPLICATIONS		
OPERATION	**HAZARDS**	**PROTECTORS**
ACETYLENE–BURNING ACETYLENE–CUTTING ACETYLENE–WELDING	SPARKS, HARMFUL RAYS, MOLTEN METAL, FLYING PARTICLES	7, 8, 9
CHEMICAL HANDLING	SPLASH, ACID BURNS, FUMES	2 (For severe exposure add 10)
CHIPPING	FLYING PARTICLES	1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7A, 8A
ELECTRIC (ARC) WELDING	SPARKS, INTENSE RAYS, MOLTEN METAL	11 (In combination with 4, 5, 6, in tinted lenses, advisable)
FURNACE OPERATIONS	GLARE, HEAT, MOLTEN METAL	7, 8, 9 (For severe exposure add 10)
GRINDING–LIGHT	FLYING PARTICLES	1, 3, 5, 6 (For severe exposure add 10)
GRINDING–HEAVY	FLYING PARTICLES	1, 3, 7A, 8A (For severe exposure add 10)
LABORATORY	CHEMICAL SPLASH, GLASS BREAKAGE	2 (10 when in combination with 5, 6)
MACHINING	FLYING PARTICLES	1, 3, 5, 6 (For severe exposure add 10)
MOLTEN METALS	HEAT, GLARE, SPARKS, SPLASH	7, 8 (10 in combination with 5, 6, in tinted lenses)
SPOT WELDING	FLYING PARTICLES, SPARKS	1, 3, 4, 5, 6 (Tinted lenses advisable; for severe exposure add 10)

CAUTION:
- Face shields alone do not provide adequate protection.
- Plastic lenses are advised for protection against molten metal splash.
- Contact lenses, of themselves, do not provide eye protection in the industrial sense and shall not be worn in a hazardous environment without appropriate covering safety eyewear.

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Selection of Shade Number for Welding Filters

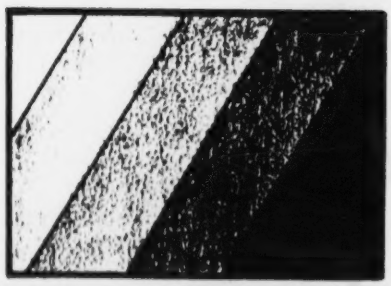


Table A1
Selection of Shade Number for Welding Filters

Welding Operation	Suggested Shade Number*
Shielded Metal-Arc Welding, up to 5/32 in (4 mm) electrodes	10
Shielded Metal-Arc Welding, 3/16 to 1/4 in (4.8 to 6.4 mm) electrodes	12
Shielded Metal-Arc Welding, over 1/4 in (6.4 mm) electrodes	14
Gas Metal-Arc Welding (Nonferrous)	11
Gas Metal-Arc Welding (Ferrous)	12
Gas Tungsten-Arc Welding	12
Atomic Hydrogen Welding	12
Carbon Arc Welding	14
Torch Soldering	2
Torch Brazing	3 or 4
Light Cutting, up to 1 in (25 mm)	3 or 4
Medium Cutting, 1 to 6 in (25 to 150 mm)	4 or 5
Heavy Cutting, over 6 in (150 mm)	5 or 6
Gas Welding (Light) up to 1/8 in (3.2 mm)	4 or 5
Gas Welding (Medium) 1/8 to 1/2 in (3.2 to 12.7 mm)	5 or 6
Gas Welding (Heavy) over 1/2 in (12.7 mm)	6 or 8

*The choice of a filter shade may be made on the basis of visual acuity and may therefore vary widely from one individual to another, particularly under different current densities, materials, and welding processes. However, the degree of protection from radiant energy afforded by the filter plate or lens when chosen to allow visual acuity will still remain in excess of the needs of eye filter protection. Filter plate shades as low as shade 8 have proven suitably radiation-absorbent for protection from the arc-welding processes.

NOTE: In gas welding or oxygen cutting where the torch produces a high yellow light, it is desirable to use a filter lens that absorbs the yellow or sodium line in the visible light of the operation (spectrum).

The material on pages 14 and 15 has been reproduced with permission from "American National Standard, Practice for Occupational and Educational Eye and Face Protection," ANSI Z87.1-1979, copyright 1979 by the American National Standards Institute Inc., copies of which may be purchased from the American National Standards Institute at 1430 Broadway, New York, New York 10018.

Eye Safety Films/Publications

Films, posters and handouts are an effective way to supplement and reinforce information that has been presented in the classroom. They can add a new dimension to eye safety programs. The Ohio Society to Prevent Blindness and The Industrial Commission of Ohio's Division of Safety and Hygiene encourage all educators to take advantage of these valuable resources.

Publications

The following publications are available through the Ohio Society to Prevent Blindness:

20 Questions on Eye Safety P118
Answers the most often asked questions about the use of safety eyewear.

The Wise Owl Club of America P114
Describes the internationally recognized, NSPB-sponsored eye safety incentive plan for industry and schools; provides details on chapter and individual membership requirements and costs of award materials. Single copy is free.

Eye Safety Is No Accident G119
Describes places and activities where most eye injuries occur; gives precautionary and protective eyewear information.

First Aid for Eye Emergencies G117
A sticker for first-aid cabinets and other pertinent spots.

How to Jump a Car Safely G118
Auto battery sticker

Films

The following 16mm color films are available for loan or purchase through the Ohio Society to Prevent Blindness (OSPB).

THE EYES HAVE IT!
For early elementary grade audiences; marionettes demonstrate eye safety at home and school. 8 minutes.

THE SMARTEST KID IN TOWN
Cleared for television; dramatizes the serious problem of children's eye accidents at school, home and play. 20 minutes.

DON'T PUSH YOUR LUCK
Re-creates the accident that blinded a man; shows the resulting pain and loss suffered by the victim and his family. 16 minutes.

AN OPTION TO SEE
Encourages students in grades 7 through 12 to use safety eyewear in labs and shops. 17 minutes.

EXPEDITE — SCHOOL EYE SAFETY
Cleared for television; describes eye hazards in school and college chemistry laboratories, industrial arts classes and industrial shops, and the specific eye safety equipment that is recommended. 12 minutes.

HOW MUCH ARE YOUR EYES WORTH?
Illustrates different types of eye protection and their proper use. 12 minutes.

THE SHIELD
Tells the true stories of some Wise Owl Club members and how safety glasses protected their eyes from serious injury. 13 minutes.

IT'S STILL UP TO YOU
Revised version of It's Up to You, the breakthrough film on eye safety; pulls no punches as it shows the agony a preventable accident can cause. 11 minutes.

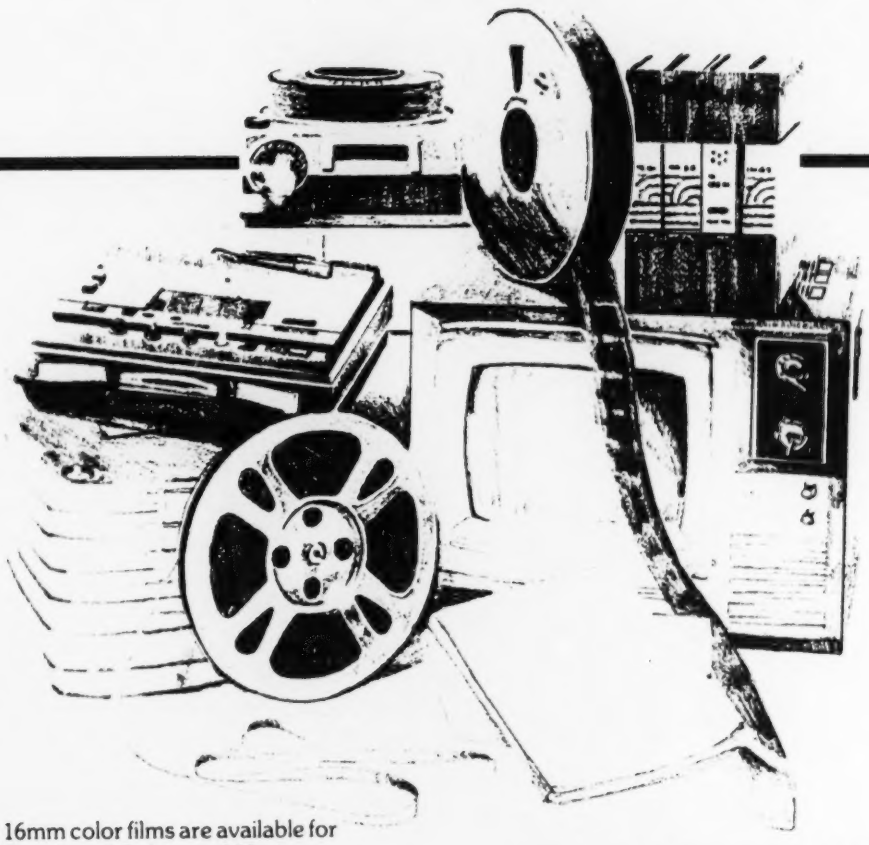
EYE AND FACE PROTECTION IN CHEMICAL LABORATORIES
Cleared for television; shows the violence of chemical explosions and their danger to person and property, and how the laboratory can be made safe. Available in two lengths: a 22-minute version recommended for chemistry-research personnel, and a 13 ½-minute version for students and general audiences.

A variety of other eye publications are available through the Ohio Society to Prevent Blindness.

The Ohio Society to Prevent Blindness also offers a six-week teaching program on eye care and the use of safety glasses. The program, "School Eye Safety in Labs and Shops," is offered to students in grades 7 through 12.

The program features teaching aids, posters, pamphlets and the film, "An Option To See." For more information about the program contact the Ohio Society to Prevent Blindness.

Ohio Society to Prevent Blindness
1500 W. Third Ave.
Columbus, OH 43212
(614) 464-2020



FILMS

The following 16mm color films are available for loan through the Division of Safety and Hygiene:

50,000 PLUS

Gives all the right answers to questions about eye protection. 4 minutes.

DON'T PUSH YOUR LUCK*

SAFETY IN THE CHEMICAL LABORATORY

Describes safe working habits in the chemical laboratory. 16 minutes.

EYE AND FACE PROTECTION IN CHEMICAL LABORATORIES*

STRAIGHT TALK ON EYE SAFETY

Presents a strong argument for attention to eye safety. 12 minutes.

WE'LL SEE TOMORROW

Tells the story of a safety-conscious man who forgot to wear his eye protection and seriously injured his eye. 11 minutes.

HOW MUCH ARE YOUR EYES WORTH?*

THE SHIELD*

YOU BET YOUR EYES

Uses a humorous approach to show the many different ways that eye injuries occur. 15 minutes.

IT'S STILL UP TO YOU*

MACHINE SHOP SAFETY

Describes good safety practices in the shop, including proper protective equipment, proper lifting and common sense. 13 minutes.

*See description on page 16.

The Industrial Commission of Ohio's Division of Safety and Hygiene operates a Resource Center, which is open to the public Monday through Friday from 8 a.m. to 4:45 p.m. The center provides numerous safety materials, including books, periodicals, government documents, pamphlets and publications related to safety.

In addition, the Resource Center offers the following services:

- **REFERENCE** — information can be obtained in person or by telephone or mail.
- **RESEARCH** — the Resource Center can be used during business hours; some materials can be checked out.
- **INTER-LIBRARY LOAN** — company or public libraries may borrow materials.
- **PHOTOCOPYING** — within the copyright law, single copies of articles can be made for research.

The Division also produces posters, safety talks and other publications relating to eye safety. To obtain a copy of the Division's Publications Catalog write to the Publications Section, Division of Safety and Hygiene.

The Industrial Commission of Ohio
Division of Safety and Hygiene
246 N. High St.
Columbus, OH 43215
(800) 282-3045

Acknowledgements

The Ohio Society to Prevent Blindness wishes to thank The Industrial Commission of Ohio, Division of Safety and Hygiene, and the Ohio Department of Education for their cooperation in producing this valuable booklet. Furthermore, we acknowledge the diligent work of the society's safety committee in the development of this eye safety guide.

Members of the committee include:

Joseph Wolfe, Chairman
Retired Executive Director, Safety Council
Columbus Chamber of Commerce

Jane Comtess
Division of Safety and Hygiene

Dave Goss
Industrial Arts Supervisor
Upper Arlington Public Schools

H. Dean Hutchings
Safety Director
George J. Igel & Company

James Kohn
Supervisor
Special Skills Training
American Electric Power Co.

Jim Liggett
President
Arlington Court Club

Dave Miller
Plant Protection
Battelle Columbus Laboratories

Mike Scott
Industrial Arts Supervisor
Ohio Department of Education

Les Somogyi
Director of Communications
Division of Safety and Hygiene

Nancy Truelove
Ohio Society to Prevent Blindness

Larry Whalen
Manager, All-Ohio Safety Congress
Division of Safety and Hygiene

Tom Wheeler
Executive Director, Safety Council
Columbus Chamber of Commerce

Important: This form must be completed and returned before members can be enrolled.

THE WISE OWL CLUB OF AMERICA

Sponsor: National Society to Prevent Blindness

Charter Application

(Please type or print)

COMPANY (OR SCHOOL)

DIVISION

ADDRESS

CITY STATE ZIP

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES STUDENTS NUMBER PRESENTLY ELIGIBLE FOR WISE OWL CLUB, IF ANY

PRINCIPAL PRODUCTS/SERVICES

CORPORATE NAME (if different than above)

CORPORATE ADDRESS

CITY STATE ZIP

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

Agreement

We will keep accurate case records, duly authenticated, relating to employees or students who, in accident situations, saved one or both eyes from injury or loss of sight by wearing eye safety equipment. We will provide Wise Owl Club headquarters with a report of each case and forward the specified fee for individual membership award materials. It is understood that payments covering applications not approved by the Wise Owl Club will be refunded.

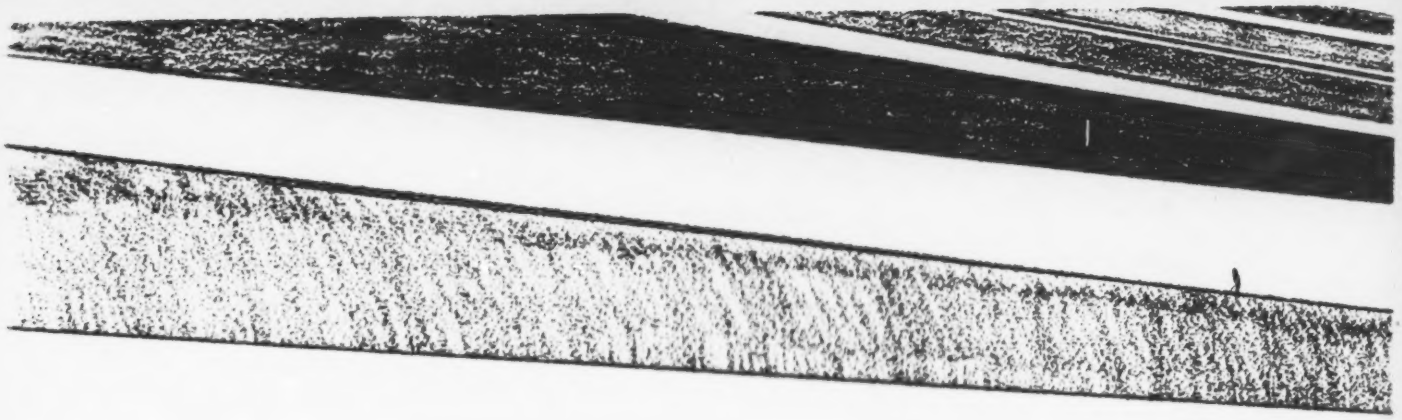
Mail this form to:
Director, Industrial Service
Prevent Blindness
79 Madison Avenue
New York, NY 10016

Company or school official establishing chapter:

NAME

TITLE

SIGNATURE



Illustrations and Design: Ed Francis

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